

# MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN



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Correspondence from practical farmers, giving the results of their experience, is solicited. Letters should be signed with the writer's real name, in full, which will be printed or not, as the writer may wish.

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## Agricultural.

### Good Roads.

The States, counties and towns are spending large sums of money in building good roads in certain sections, not only for the better accommodation of the traveling public and the better transportation of the products of those sections to market, but to increase the value of the farms near which they run by such improvements. In nearly all cases these roads are built upon a modification of the Mac-Adam or the Telford principle, consisting of a foundation of large stones, then smaller stones and a coating of crushed stone when such material is available. When such work is once properly done these roads can be kept in good condition with a very small annual expense. It is estimated that on a good gravel road properly made one horse will easily haul as much as four would upon an earth road or one improperly made, while on the well-made stone road he can again double his capacity, or draw four times as much as over the poor road.

The preliminary steps are the same in all cases, first to secure a good, smooth and solid foundation of even grade, and well drained. The last is of great importance, as if water is allowed to soak through it below, or from above, and is not carried away, the best foundation will soon give way. The draining would improve many even of our common earth roads, which being made soft by water underneath become almost impassable quagmire at certain seasons of the year, or are easily washed by heavy rains at others, when there are not drains or gutters to carry away the surface water. When finished the road needs to be made hard and smooth by the use of a heavy roller. This is done at several different times during the construction of the stone roads.

But we wonder that more notice has not been taken of the system of steel track roads as devised by the Hon. Martin Dodge, the State highway commissioner of Ohio, first advocated by him in 1891, and of which he built a section near Cleveland, O., in 1898, also small sections on the Exposition grounds at Omaha, and other sections have been built by the road expert of the office of Road Inquiry at the agricultural experiment stations at St. Anthony's Park, Minn., and at Ames, Ia.

We take his description of them from the Year Book of the Department of Agriculture for 1898.

The road thus laid consists of two parallel lines of steel plates, eight inches wide, laid at a sufficient distance apart to receive the wheels of vehicles of standard gauge. These plates have a slightly projecting flange upward on the inner edge, to prevent the wheels of ordinary vehicles which have no flanges from easily leaving the track. At the same time these flanges, being only one-half inch high, are not of a height to prevent the vehicles from leaving the track for the purpose of passing other vehicles when so desired. These plates are not supported by wooden cross ties or by longitudinal strings of any kind, but are provided with flanges projecting both downward and outward. These flanges are embedded in the concrete of the road bed so as to form a substantial part of it, and the steel plates are supported by a substructure of cement or other enduring material.

The claims made for it are that it can be laid without greater cost in most cases, and probably less cost in many cases, than any other hard and durable road. That it will last many times as long as any other known material for road purposes, and with much less repair, and that the power required to move a vehicle over the steel track is only a small fraction of that required to move it over any other kind of road.

This last point was shown by a load of seven tons which required twenty horses to draw it over a common road. A load of the same weight was easily drawn by one horse with light harness over the steel track, though twenty-two times the weight of the horse, and if it had been fifty times the weight of the horse, or twenty-five tons, he could still have started and moved it without difficulty.

In commenting on the tests of the various dairy breeds at the Pan-American Exhibition, a few weeks ago, we said that we thought those who had the best Jersey cows had not sent them forward for trial, as the record made there was far below many published records. A writer in Hoard's Dairymen says there are fifty Jersey cows in the near vicinity of Buffalo that could surpass the records of those at Buffalo, and we think there are many others in the country, and we could find a herd of Holsteins and Holstein grades that would exceed the records that breed has made, for amount of

suitable plates of say one-fifth of an inch thick, and weighing thirty pounds to the yard, the steel would cost about \$1500 a mile, and perhaps it might cost as much more to prepare the road bed and lay the track, including bringing the surface of the road bed even with the surface of the rails.

Mr. Dodge thinks the adoption of this method would lead to the use of vehicles much lighter in proportion to the load carried than those now in use, thus reducing the power needed, and the lowering of the wheels, now made high to overcome the iniquities of the road.

The development of the bicycle since they were made with low wheels, so that each now carries twice its own weight, is instance as what can possibly be done. Now vehicles for the purpose of strength are made about as heavy as the load they are to carry, and some of the older ones often exceed that, and the power required to move them was thus doubled.

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For distances over five miles some other power could be substituted for the horse, increasing the speed and lessening the cost of the power, saving much time and expense in travel and transportation.

### Dairy Notes.

A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer writes that a few years ago he drew to his barn a stack of hay not really mouldy, but a little musty in smell. He thought it was not bad enough to hurt it for feeding purposes, but in a few days after he began to use it he found his butter was off flavor, and it continued so until he began on good, sweet hay again, when it came all right about as quickly as it went all wrong. He was lucky, for sometimes it is not as easy to feed the taints out of milk and butter as it is to feed them in. Avoid both musty and mouldy fodder or grain of all kinds, especially for cows in milk.

It has been said that the adult, if in vigor at the beginning, can endure almost to the point of starvation and recover when again given sufficient food to restore the wastes of the system, which would seem to have been partially proven by the number of those who have fasted for thirty days or more, but the infant and the growing child seldom do so. It is just so with the calf. A partial starvation when small, or at almost any period up to maturity, will give it a setback in its development that cannot be overcome by future good treatment. But starvation may result from having enough that cannot be properly digested, or that does not contain the proper material for growth in proper proportions. Even when it succumbs it may suffer from finding too much fat and too little protein in its food. More frequently it suffers because when the weaning process begins it has not learned to substitute grass, hay or other food for the milk to which it has been accustomed, and it takes days if not weeks of starvation to bring it to try the unaccustomed food, during which time it loses weight and strength, while the hand-fed calf, even upon skim milk, can be kept up to a steady growth each day, even if not putting on as much flesh in the first two months.

We have taken an old cow that in the hands of a poor feeder had been reduced almost to "skin and bone," and in a few weeks of good food gradually increased in amount, have been able to bring her to good condition, and to her normal milk production when she came fresh, or fattened one that was farrow, but a calf that had been allowed to get lean and lank, or a heifer poorly fed while growing we never could bring up to what we thought were her natural capabilities. Therefore, we say, manage that each week shall show indications of some improvement in size and condition, and to her normal milk production when she came fresh, or fattened one that was farrow, but a calf that had been allowed to get lean and lank, or a heifer poorly fed while growing we never could bring up to what we thought were her natural capabilities. 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## Agricultural.

## Selection and Improvement of the Dairy Herd.

The July crop report of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture contains a bulletin from Prof. F. S. Cooley, who is professor of animal husbandry and dairy at the Agricultural College at Amherst. He thinks the cows of Massachusetts are not producing as much as good husbandry calls for.

He quotes the figures of Maj. Henry E. Alvord of the Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture, that the average cow gives about three thousand pounds of milk a year, yielding 125 to 130 pounds of butter, and says that Dr. J. B. Lindsay, in canvassing representative creamery districts, estimated 130 pounds of butter to a cow in this State, which was very near Maj. Alvord's figures for the State. In his own canvass of all the creameries in 1898, he found the average yield 175 pounds of butter per cow. This would indicate a milk flow of about 1700 quarts, worth \$42.50 at 25 cents a quart, or 175 pounds of butter at twenty-two cents, worth \$38.50, and 1500 quarts of skimmilk at one-half cent a quart, or \$3, making the total value of \$43.50. It is doubtful if \$43.50 will pay the keeping of the cow for a year at average prices.

There are cows that yield eight thousand to twelve thousand pounds of milk or four hundred pounds of butter a year, which would pay \$100 to \$150 a year for food consumed.

He compares three herds of twenty cows each, low, medium and high quality as milk producers. The poor ones might be bought at \$40 each, or \$800. It would cost \$40 each per year to feed them, or \$3200 for four years, and interest, taxes and insurance for that time at 8 per cent, would be \$236, a total of \$4236. They would produce 136,000 quarts of milk, at 25 cents \$3400, and they might sell for beef at the end of four years at \$30 each, or \$600, leaving a loss of \$236 to balance the account.

A better quality might cost \$52.20 or \$1050. They would want better feed at a cost of \$50 a year, or \$4000 in four years, and the interest, taxes and insurance at 8 per cent, on first cost would be \$214, total of \$5386. Such cows should yield in four years two hundred thousand quarts of milk, worth \$5000, and should be worth as beef at the end of that time as much as the others, or \$600. This leaves a profit to balance amounting to \$214.

The third herd might cost \$75 each or \$1500, and each use \$65 worth of feed in a year, or \$5200 in four years, while interest, taxes and insurance on cost would be \$480. They should produce in four years 320,000 quarts of milk, or about 4000 quarts each, not far from 8000 pounds a year. This would be worth \$8000 in four years, and if then sold at \$30 each for beef, there would be a profit of \$1420.

These figures are a little empirical, but no allowance is made for value of the calves dropped, which should be greatest from the best cows. His own herd, bought at an average cost of \$43.50, as he has changed to find such as suited him, cost about \$65 a head to feed each year, and produced an annual yield averaging 1756 pounds of milk, but it was exceptionally rich in butter fat, and if sold on that basis would be worth more than 25 cents a quart. He says he knows large herds that average 6000 to 8000 quarts of milk a year, or producing 300 to 400 pounds of butter, and thinks no dairyman should be satisfied with less than 400 pounds, or keep a cow that will not produce 300 pounds.

He gives some of the points by which he would select a good cow, the capaciousudder being the first to be considered. It may be large and meaty, but not capacious. It may be unsymmetrical in shape, and yet produce large quantities of milk. It should be long and broad in its attachment to the body, becoming more let down as she gets older. If it extends well up behind and well forward, with good width, it has capacity. The placing of the teats is less important, but their size and shape may mean convenience or inconvenience in milking, and a slow or hard-milking cow loses \$10 or \$15 in her value, because of the extra labor to get the milk.

He wants a cow with body long and deep to give capacity for carrying abundant food. More stress should be laid on this in selecting a cow for breeding or the dairy. The hind quarters should be well developed, with wide, rather prominent hips and a roomy pelvis, with the rump long and level, good depth of quarters and moderate straightness of back and ribs. The difference between the milch cow and the beef cow is that the udder of the former fills the place where the meat should be on the other. Some good cows have long sloping hips, but it mars their beauty, and adds nothing to the dairy capacity.

A light for end may be overdone, but the head and neck should be each longer than in the beef cow, not as thick or well-filled, the shoulders not so wide, the withers and joints of backbone more prominent, and the ribs not so well sprung, but while lighter and more delicate looking than the beef cow, she should have good girth around the heart to give lung room, and not crowd the vital organs.

The milk veins large, extending well forward, with numerous branches, and winding in form, with large or numerous milk wells by which these veins enter the abdominal cavity, are indications of a good milker; so are also a mellow skin, not too thick and fine, close-sheathing hair. Long, mossy hair is the mark of beef stock. The escutcheon is of minor importance if not accompanied by other marks of excellence. The yellow tinge of the skin indicates quality of milk rather than quantity. The dairy type is nervous rather than lymphatic.

The best way to secure good cows is to breed them, as there is always uncertainty about a purchased animal. Change of the conditions of food or management may result in shrinkage of milk. They may prove to have bad habits of kicking, fence-breaking or self-sucking. They may introduce disease, as abortion or tuberculosis. Some cows may do very well one year and poorly another year, perhaps by reason of milk fever, retained afterbirth, garget or accident.

The dairyman should select the breed that meets his requirements, whether for milk, butter or beef, as each has its strong points and its particular place. Then do not change breeds without good reason. Do not try to increase butter fat in a Holstein herd by crossing with the Jersey, but try to find a Holstein from a strain that gives rich milk, or try to increase the quantity from the Jersey by crossing with any other breed.

**Calf Scours** Hood Farm Calf Scour and Cured Digestive Powder do the work. Severest cases cured. Each Remedy, \$1; large (four times dollar size) \$2.50. Sent to any railroad express point in U. S. 25¢ extra. C. L. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. Mention this Paper.



VIEWS OF OLD BOSTON, No. 13.

View of Scollay Square, from Corner of Court and Tremont Streets, About 1884.

but find a strain of good milk producers. These outcrosses with other breeds soon degenerates the herd to mongrels.

The old saying, "the bull is half the herd," is only true when he has the power to transmit the qualities of his ancestry. The practice of using young bulls and then killing them before it is seen what they produce is but little better than using a scrub bull.

A well-bred and promising young bull can often be bought for \$50 to \$100, and if heifers are to be raised many prove worth \$500 in a few years, by improvement in quality of the future herd.

While a good pedigree has its value, look also for individual merit in the animal. When such a one is found retain him as long as possible.

Attention should be paid to the selection of heifer calves. Those of very small size, weak or seriously defective, have no place in the young herd. It is doubtful if it will pay to use whole milk for common stock to raise calves, but a good calf is worthy of a little whole milk in the ration for the first month, as a setback at that time is hard to overcome by after feeding.

Professor Cooley's method is to separate the calf from its dam after the first full meal. It is taught to drink and feed on its mother's milk twice a day for the first week. During the second week warm milk from the separator is gradually substituted until it is almost the entire feed, but about a quart of new milk is given daily, until the end of the first month. Two feed a day are given, always warm and never excessive in amount, but would be better. The calves are taught to eat dry grain after two weeks old, and given all they will eat of a mixture of corn meal, oil meal, ground oats and bran in about equal parts. Hay, silage or grass is given to the extent of the appetite.

The horns are removed by caustic potash during the first two weeks, when it causes no disfigurement or trouble. The feed of skinned milk is kept up until they are a year old, if supply does not run short. They are harder and more rugged if they have daily exercise in yard or pasture, though they do not make as rapid growth. Keep the growth up by liberal feeding until they are sent to pasture. The second winter give a small feed of the grain mixture given to the milking herd, gluten feed, cotton-seed meal, corn meal and bran. Keep growth active, as size adds to the value of the dairy cow.

He would not breed the heifer until eighteen months old. Some of the best cows he ever saw were not bred until two years old, and some beef breeders will not allow a calf to be registered unless its dam is twenty-seven months old when the calf was born. This may be right for the beef breeds, but we would breed Jerseys and Ayrshires three months younger if well grown and well cared for, if necessary to bring the calf at the season we wanted it.—ED.

The heifer with first calf may well be allowed a period of fifteen to eighteen months before she comes fresh again, that she may nearly complete her growth, and increase her capacity for milk. While she is doing this, she should be liberally fed, as she must grow, produce milk and sustain the calf she is bearing. To withhold concentrated food at this time lessens milk flow and hinders her from reaching her most useful development. It may not be desirable to crowd her with heavy feed, but furnish the material to make good the drain by the milk as would be done with the mature cows.

## Butter Market.

The dull trade and lower prices in the West have had their effect on this market, and though some dealers do not like to acknowledge it, we think prices are at least a half-cent a pound below those of last week. Some are holding on for 21½ cents, yet for best lots Northern are selling at 21 cents, and thinking they may have come to 20 cents, which is the highest asked for Western extra. Prints a half cent higher on Western assortments, tubs, while ash tubs are not in demand at above 20 cents. Best marks Eastern are 19 to 20 cents, and fair to good 17 to 18 cents. Western firsts are 16 to 17 cents and seconds at 14 to 15 cents. Boxes in moderate demand at 21½ cents for extra Northern creamery and 21 cents for Western extra. Prints a half cent higher on these grades, and in fair demand. Extra dairy in either does not go above 19 to 20 cents, and fair to good 14 to 17 cents. Dairy in tubs, extra Vermont 18½ cents and New York at 18 cents. Firsts are 16 to 17 cents, seconds at 14 to 15 cents and low grades 12 to 13 cents. Choice renovated in fair demand at 16 to 17 cents, and lower grades dull at 12 to 13½ cents. Imitation creamery quiet at 13½ to 15½ cents and ladies at 13 to 14 cents. Jobbers are trying to get 22 cents for extra creamery, and 23 cents for special marks, which is not more than it cost them, but they must come down, sell out and buy lower the next time.

The receipts of butter at Boston for the week were 23,732 tubs and 20,614 boxes, a total weight of 1,144,204 pounds, including 32,600 pounds in transit for export, and ex-

cluding the latter, the net total is 1,111,704 pounds, against 1,163,615 pounds the previous week, and 1,071,639 pounds for corresponding week last year.

The exports of butter from Boston for the week aggregated 32,500 pounds, against 77,156 pounds last year. From New York the exports were 2877 tubs, and from Montreal 16,843 packages.

The Quincy Market Cold Storage Company reports for the week as follows:

Taken in, 576 tubs; out, 3948 tubs; stock,

119,193 tubs; against 174,632 tubs same time last year. The Eastern Company reports a stock of 29,292 tubs, against 24,800 tubs last year, and with both stocks added the total is 218,485 tubs, against 194,433 tubs same time last year, a difference in favor of this year of 19,052 tubs. A year ago the ins and out of clover at \$5.50 free on board. About sixty cars old \$5.20 sold at \$9.50 to \$10, and more to be marketed.

Domestic and Foreign Fruit.

Apples are coming freely, but not all in good condition, some lots scarcely bringing enough to pay the freight. Good Gravenstein bring \$2.50 to \$3. Williams \$2 to \$3, Duchess \$2 to \$2.50, Codlin and Nyack Pippin \$2 to \$2.50, Astrachan \$1 to \$2, and York State mixed in full supply at \$1.75 to \$2.25, but not many above \$2. Pears are plenty. York State Bartlets \$2.50 to \$4 a barrel, not many reaching top price. Clapp's Favorite \$2 to \$2.50. Farmers selling on the street at 60 to 80 cents, a bushel. Peaches in moderate supply and selling well. Elberta \$1.50 to \$2 a carrier, Maryland and Delaware baskets, extra, \$1 to \$1.50, fair to good \$1.75 to 90 cents and common 40 to 50 cents. Connecticut, baskets, No. 1 to 75 cents. No. 2 to 40 cents. Plums are dull; 8-pound baskets, 15 to 20 cents and Abundance the same. Grapes in large supply. Hudson River Delaware at \$1.75 to \$2.25 a barrel. Native onions in good supply at 60 to 85 cents a box, or \$2 to \$2.25 a barrel for western Massachusetts. Leek at 50 cents a dozen, and chives nearly dead at \$1 to \$1.25. Radishes 50 cents a box. Cucumbers from \$1 a hundred to \$1.50 a barrel, and summer white at 25 cents a box. Flat turnips 40 cents a bushel, and yellow \$1.25 a barrel. Native onions in good supply at 60 to 85 cents a box, or \$2 to \$2.25 a barrel for western Massachusetts. Leek at 50 cents a dozen, and chives nearly dead at \$1 to \$1.25. Radishes 50 cents a box. Cucumbers from \$1 a hundred to \$1.50 a barrel, and summer white at 25 cents a box. Flat turnips 40 cents a bushel, and yellow \$1.25 a barrel. Native onions in good supply at 60 to 85 cents a box, or \$2 to \$2.25 a barrel for western Massachusetts. Leek at 50 cents a dozen, and chives nearly dead at \$1 to \$1.25. Radishes 50 cents a box. Cucumbers from \$1 a hundred to \$1.50 a barrel, and summer white at 25 cents a box. 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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN  
THE NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE

BOSTON, MASS., SEPTEMBER 7, 1901.

A great week for those who love the moon.

The backers of Shamrock II. seem to appreciate the value of getting odds.

Art still has its tragedies, as has been shown recently by the fate of sculptor Kraus.

The Italian and the mosquito are united in the common bond of bearing bears of malaria.

Of course there were no stones thrown at the recent meeting of the window-glass men.

The hay fever microbe is the present scientific Blondin.

How will it be if the horses at Revere Beach did their Sunday diving for their own amusement?

Harvard's new buildings are getting cleaned up, preparatory to an unusually large fall opening.

Chicago is now having a police investigation. In all such matters New York still seems to set the fashion.

To vote by machine or not to vote by machine is still one of the questions agitating the board of election commissioners.

What is this we hear? Applejack losing its old time popularity! What will become of local color in the once famous apple jack communities?

"Babies" says Motherhood, "should not be fed on seasoned dishes, salt meats, pastry, uncooked vegetables, unripe food, wine, and rich cake."

The substitution of slot for unlimited service telephones will bar out a good deal of conversation between Brooklyn apartment houses and down-town offices.

Life-guard Mafit Flaherty is still adding to his record at Revere Beach and is now into the twenties; to rescue somebody from drowning is almost a daily habit.

Are the laws enacted in some European cities against the trailing skirt responsible for the prevailing local elevation of that portion of feminine garmenture?

Minister Wm continues to add to the popularity of his nation. A cheerful countenance at the dinner table is worth any number of Boxers at the other end of creation.

General MacArthur's remarks since his return from the Philippines agree with those of many other men who have known the Filipino at home, even with a gun in his hand.

When millionaires sail on the same steamer records are likely to be broken in the smoking-room. This is because it is easier to break a record than it is to break a millionaire.

It is to be hoped that the failure of canoeist Murphey to bring the English cup to our own Mystic Lake is an omen of the failure of Sir Thomas to take the larger yachting trophy to his own side of the water.

The organ and the urchin seems to be a profitable venture, and one wonders if the combination is accidental or arranged in advance. At all events it adds life to Tremont street in the early evening.

New York has more women than men according to the latest census bulletin, but the fact will not prevent New York humorists from continuing to point their fountain pens at the preponderance of the fair sex in Boston.

A woman in New York State has won a case against another woman who had slandered her. If petty gossip were effected by the precedent the world would be much improved, even if conversation languished at the summer hotels.

What is perhaps the worst floral barbarity ever perpetuated in this city seems likely to stay in the Public Gardens during the rest of the summer; and all that it needs is a single word to transform it into a once very familiar soap advertisement.

The rector of Shakspeare's Church at Stratford-on-Avon is reported to have publicly scorned American copies. Perhaps this is another example of cohesion between mutual interests and an effort to discourage the use of any American change smaller than a quarter.

It is reported that an American girl is teaching Madame Bernhardt English preparatory to the much discussed Bernhardt-Adams production of "Romeo and Juliet." As the performance is undoubtedly intended for American audiences, the more American can the instruction be better.

It is reported that London newspaper men are greatly agitated over a recent decision of a leading paper to have its reporters cover their assignments in frock coats and tall hats wherever such garb is customary. Nevertheless, there is much to be said in favor of the scheme. The reporter ought to act like a gentleman and be received as such, and in London the frock coat is as much a matter of course as the sack coat on State street.

The weather bureau men are in convention. "Meteorology in the Public Schools" seems an absurd subject for the Boston delegate, however, when one realizes all the possibilities of interest in an exact study of the east wind—much more popular at present, by the way, than it will be a few months from now when the fickle public has forgotten its dog-day benefice.

And now comes the rumor of a union of saleswomen, with the purpose of raising wages not only for themselves, but for the salesmen at the same time, and thus encouraging matrimony. The project does not look too successful. Unless the union succeeds in both objects the combined resources of the proposed salesfamily would make the women the head of it, and that is not, generally speaking, an encouragement to matrimonial venturing.

The automobile is showing its value in a new form. Mr. F. C. Beach, the editor of the Scientific American, took his family to church at Stratford, Ct., last Sunday evening in his, and finding that the electric lights were not in running order, quietly

connected the wires with the battery on his carriage, lighted the church, went in and remained until the end of the service, and after the service was over and the people out, he disconnected the wires and went home, few people knowing to whom they had been indebted for the light which they had received.

We are likely to have abundance of peaches this year. The growing crop in Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey now is reported to be large and of very good quality. Those received thus far are not the best, as earlier varieties will be larger fruit and not hastened to market until as nearly fit as they will bear transportation.

Hon. J. H. Hale of South Glastonbury, Ct., who has just returned from overseeing the picking and shipment of seventy-five thousand bushels from his orchard in Georgia, will begin next month to ship his Connecticut crop. He had seven hundred negroes employed in picking them, down there, and expended \$22,000 for crates and ice in shipping them. Now he expects to pick 35,000 bushels from his orchards in Glastonbury and 25,000 from his orchards in Seymour, which produce their first crop this year. From this farm most of the yield will go northward to North Adams and points on the Naugatuck and Housatonic rivers. These orchards were started four years ago, and he calculates that the crop this year will nearly repay his investment in the 100 acres that he has there. He estimates the entire crop in Connecticut at 3,000,000 bushels. Not many of them will reach Boston, but lessening the demand elsewhere may result in lower prices here.

## The Hessian Fly.

Bulletin 194, issued by Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y., tells of the ravages of the Hessian fly in that State this year. As the average production of wheat in New York for the past five years has been over 7,000,000 bushels a year, with a value of more than \$5,700,000, it estimates the loss by the fly this year at more than half the normal crop, or a money value of nearly \$3,000,000.

They have found a few larva in the university wheat fields each year for the past ten years, but not enough to do much harm. Last year they learned that the insects had multiplied to an alarming extent in some localities, and they advised sowing varieties that showed greatest resistance, and to sow not earlier than Sept. 20, or later than Oct. 1, but the late summer and early fall were so dry that wheat sown as late as Oct. 1 was infested.

Three fields near the university fields were badly infested, and the yield on them was estimated from a total failure on the poorer portions to eight bushels on better soils. The yield on university fields, sown Sept. 18 and harvested July 18, experimental plot 2.3 tons straw, 38.3 bushels of wheat per acre on Dawson's Golden Chaff; Jones' Square Head 1.9 tons straw, 28.8 bushels wheat; Early Geneva Giant 1.9 tons straw, 20 bushels of wheat; Poole 28.1 bushels wheat; Harvest Queen 22.5 bushels wheat; Gold Coin 27.3 bushels wheat; all these 1.9 tons of straw per acre. A large field of Gold Coin was estimated at thirty to thirty-five bushels per acre.

Arrangements were made with a number of farmers to test several varieties. In nearly all cases, which were nine in four counties, the Dawson yielded a good crop, and resisted the fly almost entirely. Where soil and conditions were favorable Gold Coin and Red Rover made fair to good crops. Genesee Giant, Turkish Red and Clawson Longberry with some others selected by the longs were almost a total failure.

In places visited by the station representative five other varieties seemed to resist the fly. No. 8, Prosperity and Democrat, Red Russian and White Chaff Mediterranean. Many farmers are mowing their wheat, as the straw, timothy and clover is worth more.

They reach the following conclusions:

1. That wheat raising need not be abandoned, but the number of acres should be reduced until by reason of such reduction every acre sowed will be raised under superior conditions.

2. That the soil must be so well fitted and so fertile that a strong, healthy growth will be secured in the fall, though the sowing of the seed be delayed ten to fifteen days beyond the usual time. Such preparation of the soil will also help the wheat to recover from any winter injury.

3. That the Hessian fly injures the wheat more on dry and poor land than on moist but well-drained, rich soils.

4. That thick seeding and vigorous growth tend to ward off the fly.

5. That the resisting power of varieties varies greatly. Those with large, coarse, strong straw are less liable to injury than weak-strawed and slow-growing varieties.

6. That there were at least six varieties grown in the State this season that were not appreciably affected by the fly, though numerous other varieties in the same neighborhoods were much injured. Of these only Dawson's Golden Chaff has been tested at the station, and this has been found to be a superior wheat for general culture. The other resistant varieties are Prosperity, No. 8, Democrat, Red Russian and White Chaff Mediterranean.

7. That farmers in this State cannot be induced to eat and burn stubbles with a view of destroying the insect, since the practice of seeding to grass and clover is almost universal, and burning the stubble, if possible to do so, would destroy the young meadow plants. Work is too pressing also in mid-summer to justify destroying the volunteer wheat that comes from the harvest scatterings. Much may be done, however, by sowing early in August one or more strips on the side or sides of the field. The plants on these strips come on early and form ideal conditions for the laying of the eggs of the fly. Later, after the remainder of the field has been sown, the strips are plowed deeply (using a skin or jointer attachment to the plow) and sown. This preventive measure is about the only one which is worth considering in addition to the late sowing of hardy varieties on well-fertilized, naturally fertile soil, or soil made fertile by the liberal application of farm manures and commercial fertilizers.

Much stress should be laid on the proper fitting of the land for wheat. Plowing should be done early—at least six weeks before sowing—to give abundant time for repeated working of the soil, in order to recompact the sub-surface soil and secure a fine but shallow seed bed in which there has been developed by the tillage and the action of the atmosphere an abundance of readily available plant food. Manures and fertilizers should be kept near the surface, and the young roots encouraged to spread out in the surface soil, thus avoiding much of the damage by heaving in winter, and leaving the deeper soil for a fresh pasture for the plants during the following spring and summer.

The Hessian fly was first seen in this country soon after the Hessian troops landed on Staten and Long Islands in 1776, and were generally supposed to have been introduced in straw brought by them. It had probably reached most of New York's wheat-growing sections in 1825. More or less damage has been done by them every year for more than a century, but the worst years have been those of 1790, 1817, 1844, 1845, 1866 and 1877. The loss in western New York in 1866 was estimated at not less than 500,000 bushels. A period of unusual destructiveness began in 1869, and has caused in 1901 a greater loss than was ever before known by New York wheat-growers. In some sections it is at best 70 to 80 per cent. of the whole crop, and to say that it averages 50 per cent. is a conservative estimate.

The fly scarcely needs to be described to wheat growers, but as it also works in barley and rye, we append their description of it. It resembles quite closely a small mosquito, being about one-eighth of an inch long, dark colored and with two wings. There are two breeds a year in New York, one working on winter wheat in the fall, and the next on same plants in the spring, each passing through the four stages of egg, maggot, pupa, and the winged form or perfect fly. The eggs are of a pale red, usually laid in regular rows of three to five or more on the upper surface of the leaves of the wheat, or in the spring sometimes thrust beneath the sheath of the leaf on the lower joints. One female may lay from one hundred to one hundred and fifty eggs.

In from three to five days the eggs hatch, and the little greenish-white maggots crawl down the leaf to the base of the sheath, between the sheath and stem, bedding themselves in the latter, causing an enlargement there. The fall maggots work down the stalk at or below the surface of the soil. The spring brood just above the first or second joint of the stalk usually, but sometimes nearer the ground. They feed about twenty days before they pupate, or enter what is called the "flaxseed" stage, as they then much resemble those seeds. The fall brood passes the winter in this form, and the spring brood remains in the stubble until midsummer, or later under certain weather conditions, as they did in 1900. The fly usually comes out in May, and the fall brood in last days of August or September. The fall fly is more inclined to migrate to other fields than those which come out in the spring. With favorable winds they may go considerable distances.

Luckily, there is a natural enemy in a parasite, wasp-like flies, which deposit their eggs in the bodies of the maggots and the "flaxseeds." They often succeed in destroying nine-tenths of the brood, which accounts for the flies being so abundant one year and almost none the next season.

The first indication of the presence of the Hessian fly is a darker green color of the leaves, and a tendency to stool out more freely. The leaves are also broader, but the central stalk is missing, having been killed by the maggot. Later on the plants turn yellowish brown and die wholly or in part. The spring brood attack the stems from the tillers that have escaped the fall insects, weakening them so that they usually fall before the grain ripens.

The insects are much affected by weather conditions, mild weather in October and November and a wet spring being favorable to them, while dry, hot summers cause the death of the early hatches, and a rainless August may retard the coming out of the fly, so that even the precaution of late sowing may fail to save the wheat from their attack.

Usually sowing after Sept. 25 in New York lets them get away before the wheat is large enough for them to work upon. Sowing narrow strips of wheat early for them to deposit their eggs on, say in August or about Sept. 1, and plowing these strips when about four weeks old, or soon after the main crop is sown, may destroy nearly all the fall brood. If all the wheat growers in a section would adopt these methods, and sow as late as possible in good soil on a well-prepared seed bed, the loss from the Hessian fly would be greatly reduced.

If the fly comes on in the spring in great numbers there seems no remedy but to plow up the entire field or cut it for fodder, as the use of insecticides would be impractical, and it is doubtful if they would kill the insect in any stage of development.

The Metropolis of New England.

BY WILLIAM DURRAN, B. A.

[Being No. 4 in a series of papers published in London.]

One of the best signs of the growing importance of practical aestheticism in modern life is the reorganization of the Lowell School of Design and its coming start upon a regular three years course, with the purpose of graduating thoroughly equipped designers.

The General-Purpose Cow.

The habit of speaking of the general-purpose cow sometimes leads people into classing with this animal the no-purpose cow.

The latter animal is in evidence on a great many farms, and it has done more toward injuring dairy and the cattle business than anything else. The no-purpose is much like the mongrel dog or the barnyard fowl. Neither has any particular breed possibilities or capabilities. They exist, because they are the products of a lazy, careless system. They do not help their owner much, but tend to discourage his wife with his life.

The no-purpose cow is the product of indifferent systems of farming, and it is an animal which is neither good for milk nor beef. She is usually a good feeder, an excellent feeder, in fact, but not much of a producer. It is astonishing sometimes to know where the food goes—that she eats, for it is converted neither into fat, flesh nor milk. It must make bone, muscle or sinew, for the flesh of the animal is generally tough enough when eaten.

One of the most cherished of Boston archaeological curiosities is the old State House, constructed in 1747, and recently restored to its original form. From the central window, July 18, 1776, was proclaimed the Declaration of Independence. One of the most famous streets in all America is Tremont street. This is a sort of Holy Land. It contains the Old Granary Burial Ground, Tremont House, Park-street Church and the fine Baptist sanctuary known as Tremont Temple, where Dr. Lorimer ministers to one of the greatest of American congregations. Boston is the headquarters of American spiritual and intellectualism. It may also be reckoned the head centre of philanthropy. One of the most impressively beautiful specimens of statuary is the Boston memorial to William Lloyd Garrison, the celebrated Emancipationist. His statue stands in Commonwealth avenue. Under the life-sized white marble figure, seated in a chair, is a massive granite block, on which is chiseled the inscription, "My country 'tis thine, my countrymen all mankind."

The situation of Boston is marvelous. It stands in the innermost point of a vast concave stretch of the New England coast. On that romantic shore are set many of the most famous historic towns of which Americans can write. Many manufacturing and commercial centers stand the same reaches of the Massachusetts coast line. Lynn, Salem, Chelsea, Nahant, Pemberton, Consett, call up memories of the past. Some of these places seem with new life today. In the wonderful and beautiful "hinterland" of Boston are Jamaica Plains, Cambridge, Lowell, Auburn, Concord and Harvard. All these names are unspeakably precious to the true American soul. They are equally suggestive of the progress of the world's civilization.

The home life of the Bostonians is typical of the elegance and comfort which are blended in American cities. Many of the ordinary domestic details are entirely different from those to which we are accustomed in England.

For instance, the Americans have a greater taste for ornamentation than we have. They like the plain timber, but it is often beautifully panelled and corniced and carved. Again, they intensely dislike the fashion of hinged doors. In nearly all good new houses all the doors in the whole establishment are let into the walls, rolling backwards and forwards on hidden castors. This is a beautifully convenient expedient. The American housekeeper delights in every kind of overhanging balcony, and in attachments exactly like the South African "stoep," which is a raised platform running all along each side of the house in many cases, but at any rate on the sides fronting the different parts of the garden. But I should have remarked that our garden "garde" is never used by Americans except to denote what we term a vegetable garden. What we call a flower garden is universally styled a "yard" on the other side of the Atlantic. This implies something historically significant. The early settlers had no time for the cultivation of flowers, and

with any thoroughfares in the world.

Although Boston is not one of the gigantic cities which have sprung up with the speed of the mushroom, and yet have attained the solidity of the oak, it is no mere village. In America a mere diminutive hamlet is constantly termed a "city." The reason is that every little new village knows that it is potentially a city. Nobody can ever tell whereabouts a few log huts may develop in that wonderful land of progress. Boston is in the old nucleus, an odd, picturesque, unspeakably fascinating picture to every American who has never seen any of the ancient places in the old world of Europe. But it has long since burst the old boundary lines. The "Hub of the Universe," as the Bostonians proudly declare to call their home, is now a fine and imposing city, reaching far out into the country districts. Many of the old, twisted, tangled streets have disappeared; but enough of these yet remain to make Boston the most curious and interesting landmark in the States, if we except such singular survivors as Salem, Nantucket, Newport, and some of the famous old Virginian relics of the Virginian Elizabethan times round Charlestown.

A great part of old Boston was demolished by the terrible conflagration of 1872, and its place has been taken in the down-town section by a wealth of magnificent street architecture. In Back Bay and the suburbs are elegant residences, many of them in the elegant detached style which allows such an attractive display of roomy lawns and abundant foliage. Well may Boston claim the pre-eminence, amongst the cities of the new world, for its countless refined homes; its artistic adornments, both public and private; the cleanliness and good order of its streets; and its splendid social institutions, especially the finest Public Library in the whole world.

Boston has a history which its citizens delight to chronicle. Its settlement dates back as far as 1630. Ten years after the memorable landing of the Pilgrim Fathers from the "Mayflower" at Plymouth Rock, Winthrop and his associates moved across from Charlestown, which now forms a suburb of Boston. The old beacon which gives the name to Beacon Hill was erected in 1634 to alarm the people in case of invasion. The first newspaper in America was issued in Boston. It was the Boston News Letter, beginning on April 24, 1704. In 1766 Benjamin Franklin was born in a humble house which stood in Milk Street. In 1763 the Sons of Liberty organized themselves under the "Tree of Liberty," which stood near what is now the corner of Washington and Essex streets. The Boston ladies formed themselves into an anti-tea-drinking society about 1770.

The memorable "Tea Party" occurred Dec. 16, 1773. A number of citizens disguised as Indians boarded several English ships lying at the wharf, and emptied 342 chests of the obnoxious tea into the harbor. The following year the harbor was entirely closed as a port of entry; and in 1775 began the struggle for independence, in which Boston and its vicinity took such an indomitable share. That struggle ended in 1783.

The Public Library is approaching a semi-centennial with a comfortable space of time intervening for all good Bostonians to tabulate and ponder over the many reasons which they have to be proud of it. Such a process of thought ought to result in many quarters in a financial support that would start the institution in its second half century with a greatly increased power to not forget their debt to Mr. C. D. Borden.

General discussion of the end, toward which an ideal school system should point its endeavors is the first step toward such a system, as well as good evidence that the present programme of education is not all that it should be. The public school is the most important factor in making the future of the country, and no effort should be spared in sifting all theories and putting the best from top to bottom. The ideal system will have no place for wasted energy in the accumulation of patches of learning that neither unite to make a complete garment nor influence the scholar to seek for more material on his own account of like texture with the patch.

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## The Markets.

## BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

RIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN N AND BRIGHTON.

For the week ending Sept. 4, 1901.

## Shots

and

Cattle Sheep Suckers Fat Hogs Veal

Last week, 2217 5821 120 25,906 1310

This week, 2053 7820 120 23,845 1626

## Prices on Northern Cattle.

Per hundred pounds on total weight of

tallow and meat, extra, \$6.00-\$7.50; first

quality, \$5.50-\$6.75; second quality,

\$4.00-\$4.75; a few choice single pairs,

90¢-\$7.50; some of the poorest, bulls, etc., \$3.00-\$4.00.

Western steers, 4¢-\$6.00.

COWS AND YOUNG CALVES—Fair quality,

100¢-\$3.00; extra, \$3.00-\$8.00; fancy milch

cows, \$8.00-\$15.00; farrow and dry, \$12.00-\$27.00.

STORES—Thin young cattle for farmers; Year-

lings, \$10-\$20; two-year-olds, \$14-\$20; three-

year-olds, \$20-\$40.

SHEEP—Per pound, live weight, 2¢-\$3.00; extra,

4¢-\$6.00; sheep and lambs per head, in lots, \$2.50-\$6.00.

HOGS—Per pound, 6¢-\$6.00; live weight;

pounds, wholesale—retail, \$2.25-\$8.00; country-

hogs, 8¢-\$8.00.

VEAL CALVES—3¢-\$6.00 p. lb.

HIDES—Brighton—6¢-\$7.00 p. lb.; country lots, 6

c. p. lb.

CALF SKINS—75¢-\$1.50; dairy skins, 40¢-\$60.

TALLOW—Brighton, 4¢-\$5 p. lb.; country lots, 2¢

-\$4.00.

LAMB SKINS—25¢-\$30.

SHEARLINGS—10¢-\$15.

Cattle Sheep Hogs Veals Horses

Watertown... 938 4803 4,186 820 335

Brighton... 1279 103 21,810 680 120

Cattle Sheep

Maine... B. M. Ricker... 6

At Brighton... P. G. Foye... 25

W. H. Barnard... 10

Libby Bros... 30 F. S. Atwood... 7

Thompson &amp;... 30

Hanson... 17 J. S. Henry... 22

M. D. Holt &amp; Son... 30

H. C. F. Chapman &amp;... 24

D. G. Foye... 7

H. N. Gould... 5

A. D. Kirby... 4

New Hampshire...

At Brighton... G. N. Smith... 20

A. C. Foss &amp;... 5

A. N. D. M. &amp; Wool... 20

C. A. Jones &amp; Co... 19

G. S. Peavey... 42

T. Shay... 12

F. Cottrell... 5

George Heath... 45

Ed. Sargent... 2

C. A. Eastman... 4

At Watertown... 130

J. P. Day... 22

Western... 20

S. S. Learned... 80

Sturtevant &amp;... 80

Haley... 80

M. H. Holt &amp; Son... 40

F. C. Davis... 25

H. N. Jenne... 2

H. N. Woodward... 6

A. N. D. M. &amp; Wool... 32

W. A. Ricker... 25

At Watertown... 130

Flanders &amp;... 23

M. D. Holt &amp; Son... 25

Export Traffic.

The shipments of the week were less than the

average, only amounting to 1930 head of cattle

and 20 horses; no sheep sent over. The English

market on cattle is booming, and sold higher by

10 to 20¢ grade, reaching 13¢, d. w., down to

11¢; sales were easy at the advance, owing to

light supply. The outlook good for the coming

week.

Shipments and Destinations—On steamer Win-

field, for Liverpool, 720 cattle by Swift &amp; Co.;

20 horses by E. Shaw. On steamer Virginian, for

London, 240 cattle by Morris Beef Company; 220

do. by Swift &amp; Co. On steamer Sagamore, for

Liverpool, 250 cattle by Morris Beef Company; 87

200 do. Canada cattle by J. A. Hathaway; 87

100 do. Canada cattle by J. Gould.

Horse Business.

The past week was not very busy on account

of light supply, but whatever came to hand

found easy disposals. Prices remain firm, and

the general tone healthy. At Myer, Abrams &amp;

Co.'s stable, arrival of 4 carloads of Western,

largely for light and heavy purposes at prices

ranging mostly at \$150-\$160, nice heavy draft \$250-

300, sold a number of nearby horses at \$30-\$50.

H. Brockway's stable sales stable, light run, selling

about 10 head; Western horses at \$100-\$120. At

A. W. Davis' Northampton stable, 100 cattle for

fairs, for speed, fatness and saddle horses at

\$100-\$120. W. H. Hall &amp; Company's

stable had in 2 carloads of Western with sales

at \$150-\$200 mostly sold; nearby horses at \$30-\$125.

At Moses Coleman &amp; Son stable a fair

week, best of drivers at \$240 down to \$40.

Ponies at \$150-\$225.

Union Tents, Watertown.

Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1901.

Stock trains are again leaving behind time for

arrival, causing depreciation in shrinkage of

stock and inconvenience of owners. Market

prices on beef cattle still shows firmness, and

fair disposals. W. F. Wallace sold 2 oxen, of 2700

lbs. at 4¢; beef cow, 1000 lbs. at 3¢; 7 at 3¢; 2

bullocks, 2100 lbs. at 3¢. O. H. Forbush sold his best

cows, of 1110 lbs. at 3¢; 5 at 2.5¢; 1000 lbs. at

830 lbs. at 3¢; 15 do. of 1255 lbs. at 3¢; 40; 5;

150 lbs. at 3¢; 15 do. of 1255 lbs. at 3¢; 20; at 5¢;

100 lbs. at 3¢.

Milch Cows.

A better feeling with dealers. Best grades at

\$2.00 a head, by W. Cullen. W. H. Barnard,

well, 1 fancy Jersey, \$50.

Fat Hogs.

An advance on Western of 4¢, costing 6¢-\$6.00

for local hogs, \$6-\$8, d. w.

Sheep and Lambs.

Not a heavy supply on the market, and all the

choice in very low prices of lambs of

sheep, with best lots at steady prices. Sheep

increased last week. Supply largely from

the east at \$2.80-\$3.00 p. lb. and lambs at \$4.30-

4.50 p. lb.

Veal Calves.

Many of the calves that should naturally come

to Watertown went this week to New York city.

Market prices in calves are 1/2¢ higher than

last week, and butchers need all they can secure

for the trade at 5¢-\$6.00 p. lb.; sales come within

the range.

Live Poultry.

Mostly by Eastern steamers.

Doves of Veal Calves.

Doves at 9¢-\$11.

Doves mostly by Eastern steamers.

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For headache, toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, pleurisy, swelling of the joints, and pains of all kinds, RADWAY'S Ready Relief will afford immediate ease.

### A CURE FOR ALL

### SUMMER COMPLAINTS

Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus.

Internally—A half to a teaspoonful in a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Flatulence, and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Price, 5 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., New York.

### Poetry.

#### A FOUR-LEAVED CLOVER.

What seek you, my maid, my pretty maid,  
With the wistful eye, the nut-brown bairn,  
Where the rose-red clover blooms and blows,  
The yellow honey bee comes and goes,  
And the tangled grass is long and sweet,  
A maze of green for little feet.

A four-leaved clover? O foolish child,  
Was ever a summer dream so wild;  
A guerdon of luck—a charm 'gainst fate?

Youth and beauty have only to wait;

For happiness happens, so they say,

And blossoms come in the month of May.

Down by the stile in the shadowed lane  
There is some one watching all in vain,  
For a slender shape of girlish grace,  
A sunny smile and a flower-like face;  
Search no more in the rose-red clover,  
Haste away to your waiting lover.

—SHEILA.

WEAVING.

Sometimes He gave me threads of gold  
To brighten the day;  
Then sovereigns, as black and cold,  
To show the gold to gray;  
And so my shuttle swiftly flies;  
With threads both gold and gray.

And on, I toil till daylight dies  
And fades in night away.

—Christian Advocate.

THE NIGHTINGALE.

The silence is no more; 'tis shattered by  
A frenzied rapture from a feathered throat.  
Or is 't a seraph drifted down the sky,  
The dreaming earth with sudden glory smote?

I know not; is it ecstasy or pain,  
Or sated love, or unfilled desire,  
That, crystallizing, falls in silver rain,  
And turns a bird's breast to an angel lyre?

O wizard-voice, dividing all the dark!  
Wonder-bird, that seeks night's sheltering wing!

Leaving the day to the ambitious lark,  
When all the world's awake to hear him sing

Whereof master, master of thy art?  
O peerless improvisatore! say,

Ah met! the answer comes from mine own heart:

"The songs of Sorrow are not for day."

—M. Heddicker Brown in Chambers' Journal.

#### THE MURMURING SONGS.

As someone lonely land  
In silence may stand,  
And here afar,  
The sea roll on the shore  
In muffled solemn roar,  
With wild winds moaning o'er  
The harbor bar;

So they within the soul  
Bear mournful music roll  
Who watch and wait—  
Where lights are blinding free  
Over life's vast troubled sea—  
Wond'ring what is to be  
The future great:

Low are the murmuring songs;  
Throb they with human wrongs;  
For sorrow sad;  
Wild melodies unknown—  
Yet they who hear, alone  
Know goodness will stand,  
And they are glad.

—Charles W. Stevenson, in the New York Observer.

#### WIND OF THE SOUTH.

Wind of the South, take this message, and bear  
it afar on thy pinions,  
over the old red hills and the land of the long-  
leaved pine—

Northward hundreds of leagues to the Snow-  
King's wide dominions:

Dear unto her that I love, O Wind, this message  
of mine.

Ye sped it into her ear when the errant birds, re-  
turning,  
utter after her feet and tales of the spring-  
time tell;

By the other a word from me while the sunset's  
beacon is burning,  
When, in the gathering dusk, she waits for the  
twilight bell.

The bird of Austral isles and the palm tree's mag-  
ical glory;

Mother of roses fair and of seas where the  
white sails shine—

Spake in words you will, but simple and old  
in my story;

For unto her, O Wind of the South, this mes-  
sage of mine.

William Hurd Hillyer in the New Lippincott.

It is the sea. It is the sea,  
In all its vague immensity,  
Edging and darkening in the distance,  
Battled by all the winds that blow,  
The white ships haunt it to and fro,  
Like spirits on the confines of existence.

—Saturday Evening Observer.

Truth crushed to earth shall rise again,  
The eternal years of God are hers;  
But error wounded writhes in pain;  
And dies amid her worshippers.

—God's Revivalist.

I've pawned my watch a hundred times,  
In 'most as many lands,  
And yet, forsooth, I say in truth,  
It never changes hands!

—Philadelphia Record.

### Miscellaneous.

#### Lady Connie's Phinge.

"What chance?" gasped Lady Connie, taking her fair, disheveled hair out from under the eaves of her bonnie bonnet, and drying her dusky, stained eyes with an absurd little powder handkerchief; "what chance has a girl—a mere girl, who has only been out for a season and a half—against a married woman like Nita Le Quesne?"

"None at all," said her friend, a rather plain, sensible young woman, with sporting tastes and tailor-made garments. "Not the ghost of a chance!"

"Yet, she's over thirty—and makes up!" said Lady Connie violently.

"Men prefer women over thirty," said Molly Verdon sententiously, "and I am inclined to believe that they lean to makeup."

"Her waist is at least six inches larger than mine," Connie persisted.

"She is of the voluptuous and redundant type, I grant you," returned her friend; "but men like that."

"Her boots are fives and her gloves sevens."

"She is given to pedestrianism and drives four-in-hand. Men adore that kind of thing," returned Molly, lighting a cigarette. "My child, what perfect tobacco!"

"Captain Lorricker gave me the box when he came home invalided from Africa, and—"

"He was laid up at his aunt's in Belgrave square, and—I visit there, you know."

"Or you did just then, and you used to drop in and spend the morning and afternoon, and sometimes the evening, reading and singing and playing to the wounded hero." Molly made a little bit of a grimace.

"It was only Christian charity," said Lady Connie with dignity. "He had a splinter of a shell in the muscles of his ribs on the right side."

"And little Connie thought that an arrow, skillfully implanted in the left side, might serve as a counter irritant." Molly exhaled a thin blue cloud of Turkish vapor and smiled at the water colors upon the wall. "Now, Captain Lorricker is well."

"Almost; only he gets awful attacks of cramp, and turns blue—"

"Does he?"

"Every now and then. It has something to do with the water in South Africa. He vows he will never drink another drop as long as he lives."

"It's the kind of oath you can really rely on a man's keeping. But, tell me one thing. While you were playing, not sister but cousin-in-charge where was the Le Quesne?"

"In the Riviera. And Fred—Freddy—I mean, Captain Lorricker—admitted to me that there had been something he called 'a slight entanglement,' and then screamed."

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"And little Connie thought that an arrow, skillfully implanted in the left side, might serve as a counter irritant." Molly exhaled a thin blue cloud of Turkish vapor and smiled at the water colors upon the wall. "Now, Captain Lorricker is well."

"Almost; only he gets awful attacks of cramp, and turns blue—"

"Does he?"

"Every now and then. It has something to do with the water in South Africa. He vows he will never drink another drop as long as he lives."

"It's the kind of oath you can really rely on a man's keeping. But, tell me one thing. While you were playing, not sister but cousin-in-charge where was the Le Quesne?"

"In the Riviera. And Fred—Freddy—I mean, Captain Lorricker—admitted to me that there had been something he called 'a slight entanglement,' and then screamed."

## The Horse.

## Concord (N. H.) State Fair.

The meeting of second year of the State Fair at Concord was a splendid success. The management was favored with pleasant weather throughout the week and the attendance was very large, that of Wednesday taxing the capacity of the grounds to the utmost, owing to the double-header attraction of Governor Jordan and Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy. The fair was very complete in all departments, the exhibition of cattle and horses being better than is usually seen at fairs of late years. The racing was first-class. Large fields came to the wire in almost all the classes, the events were well contested and the time made excellent for a half-mile track.

Tuesday's card called for the 2.24 trot and 2.33 and 2.21 pacing classes.

The handsome gray gelding *Trader*, by *Pedlar*, won the 2.24 trot in five heats. The bay gelding *Sampson* won the second heat in 2.22, the fastest time of the race, but was shut out in the third heat, which went to *Jack Splan Jr.*, after which *Trader* had little trouble in pulling off the race.

Quite a fast green pacer was shown up in the 2.25 class in the bay gelding *Eclair Wilkes*, by *Whirlwind Mac* (2.17), son of *Gleneoe Wilkes*; dam by *Eclair*.

*Knox's Gelatin Boy* was supposed to be the good thing in this race. He did not make much of a showing in the first heat, and in the second was in a mixup with *Ruth Leyburn* at the three-quarter pole, both horses going down. The judges laid the blame on the driver of the horse with the euphonious name and sent him to the barn.

The 2.21 pace went over after two heats had been paced. *May Queen* won the first and *Blanche* the second.

When the 2.21 pace was taken up again Wednesday *May Queen* had little trouble 'n taking the necessary two heats to decide the division of money. This mare's breeding has been erroneously given as by *May King*, and in the Year Book she appears as said to be by *May Boy*. She is by *May Boy* (2.23), son of *Whipple's Hambletonian*; dam, *Kaiser Maid*, by *Kaiser* (2.28), and is owned by W. H. Carter, Lebanon, N. H.

The 2.35 trot was a hard-fought battle of five heats between *Mazetto* and *Ben H.*, in which driver *Barney* finally landed the black gelding a winner. *Mazetto* is a four-year-old by *Constantine* (2.12 1/2); dam, *Merry Clay* (dam of *Bellini*, 2.13, etc.), by *Harry Clay*, and is the fourth of his dam's produce to enter the list. *Ben H.* is a rugged-looking bay gelding by *Kentucky Prince*, dam by *Leland*, and will win a good race for *Fred Isobel* later on if he keeps right.

*Billy O'Neil* won the 2.18 pace in straight heats with the black gelding *Lexington*, by *Poem*.

The *Aleander mare*, *The Governess*, was the good thing in the 2.21 pace, or at least that was what the wise ones thought. She was laid up the first two heats, and then cut loose in the third and won that and the next heat, and it looked as though she would pull off the race, but in the final heat she weakened, and *Gail* took the lead and race.

The drivers of the 2.19 class trotters were all buggy riding in the first heat, allowing the New York mare *Mary D.* to win in 2.21. The judges invited them into the stand before the second heat, with the result that they forced the big chestnut daughter of *Young Jim* to come back in 2.16, outside watches getting the mile quite a bit faster.

*Fred C.* was second and it certainly looked as though *Walter Cox* did his best to win, but before the final heat he was taken out and *Myrtle Page* put up behind the *Fitter gelding*. The best page could do was to finish in fourth place, *Mary D.* winning the heat in 2.17, with speed in reserve. This was the sixth race which *Mary D.* has won this season. She is a sister to *David B.* (2.09), and with the exception of being a bit fussy about getting away, acts like a high-class trotter.

The 2.14 class pace was conceded to *Anidrus* beforehand, and it did not look as though any very strenuous efforts were made to beat him. He won in straight heats, without coming anywhere near his record of 2.13 1/4 made at *Holyoke*.

Three straight-heat victories wound up the meeting on Friday. *Alkalone* was the only one of the five named for the 2.15 trot which was ready to race, and that event was declared off.

The 2.27 trot was won in straight heats by *Bird Simmons*, a brown gelding said to be by *Early Bird* (2.10), dam by *Simmons*, in the colored trainer, *Holmes*, stable.

*Fred Isobel* showed up quite a slick green one in the 2.27 pace. She is by *Charles Derby* (2.20), dam, *Clytie 2d* (dam of *Neurner*, 2.12), by *Nutwood*. *Nanawa* has been trained at Readville the past two seasons and this was her first race.

It was late in the afternoon when the free-for-all pace was called. *Terrill S.* is a great favorite at Concord, as, indeed, he is at all the half-mile tracks, and his friends did not believe that even so fast a pacer as *Chehalis* could beat him. *Chehalis* won in straight heats in time that was a disappointment to the crowd, which expected that the *Strathmore* gelding would make the stallion step three heats in 2.10 if he could not beat him.

## SUMMARIES.

**Concord, N. H.** Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1901—2.24 class, trotting. Purse, \$400.

*Gall*, b. m., by *Ovalle*; dam by *Gen. Lightfoot* (Collins).....1 1 2 3 1

*Everness*, b. m., by *Alexander* (Sunderling).....5 3 1 1 4

*Glen Onward*, b. g., by *Shadeland Onward* (Reynolds).....2 2 3 7

*Allie St. L.*, b. m., by *Allie Wilkes* (Pope).....6 5 6 5 3

*Velvet Bud*, b. m., by *Sidney (Isabel)* (Archie).....7 8 8

*Eliza*, b. m., by *Quaker Boy* (Democrats).....6 4 5

*William S.*, ch. b. m., by *Bowler*.....7 7 7 6 5

*Time*, 2.17, 2.17, 2.18.

**Concord, N. H.** Thursday, Aug. 29, 1901—2.24 class, pacing. Purse, \$400.

*Gall*, b. m., by *Ovalle*; dam by *Gen. Lightfoot* (Collins).....1 1 2 3 1

*Everness*, b. m., by *Alexander* (Sunderling).....5 3 1 1 4

*Glen Onward*, b. g., by *Shadeland Onward* (Reynolds).....2 2 3 7

*Allie St. L.*, b. m., by *Allie Wilkes* (Pope).....6 5 6 5 3

*Velvet Bud*, b. m., by *Sidney (Isabel)* (Archie).....7 8 8

*Eliza*, b. m., by *Quaker Boy* (Democrats).....6 4 5

*William S.*, ch. b. m., by *Bowler*.....7 7 7 6 5

*Time*, 2.21, 2.20, 2.20.

**Concord, N. H.** Friday, Aug. 30, 1901—2.27 trotting. Purse, \$300.

*Bird Simmons*, b. g., by *Early Bird* (Holmes).....6 4 5 5

*Greendr.*, b. g., by *Wilkes* (Sunderling).....5 6 8 8

*Sampson*, b. g., by *Stampede* (Bentley).....2 1 1 1

*Time*, 2.24, 2.22, 2.24, 2.24, 2.25.

**Concord, N. H.** Saturday, Aug. 31, 1901—2.25 class, pacing. Purse, \$300.

*Clayton Wilkes*, b. g., by *Whirlwind Mac*; dam by *Edwin (McNally)*.....1 1

*Surprise*, b. g., by *Robert McGregor* (Isabel).....6 2 2

*Robert B.*, b. g., by *D. Holmes* (Isabel).....2 5 5

*Pompey Lambeth*, ch. h., by *Lambert* (Canaan).....4 3 3

*Ruth*, b. m., by *Wilton* (Winch).....10 8

*Twilby*, b. m., by *Glencoe Wilkes* (Marston).....5 6 4

*Don C.*, b. g., by *Gusto* (Forshner).....11 4 5

*Lady Nance*, ch. m., by *Durland*.....10 7 7

*Willow*, ch. m., by *Gilligan* (Bentley).....10 9

*Fire King*, b. g., by *Mack* (Bentley).....9 9 9

*Knox's Gelatin Boy*, b. g., by *Almont Star* (Earing).....7 8 1

*Time*, 2.19, 2.19, 2.19.

**Concord, N. H.** Wednesday, Aug. 28—2.21 class, pacing. Purse, \$400.

*May Queen*, b. m., by *May Boy*; dam, *Kaiser Maid*, by *Kaiser* (Sunderling).....1 9 1 1

*Blanche*, b. m., by *Rex Nutwood* (Marston).....1 9 1 1

*Red Sheed*, b. g., by *J. H. Sheed* (Houghton).....4 2 1 4 4

*Mc C.*, b. g., by *Mack* (Pope).....5 3 5 7

*Surprise*, b. g., by *Robert McGregor* (Isabel).....1 1 1

*Robert B.*, b. g., by *D. Holmes* (Isabel).....2 5 5

*Prepared*, b. g., by *J. E. Pease* (Sunderling).....6 4 5 5

*Caustic Balsam*, b. g., by *Robert McGregor* (Isabel).....1 1 1

*Prepared*, b. g., by *J. E. Pease* (Sunderling).....6 4 5 5

*Caustic Balsam*, b. g., by *Robert McGregor* (Isabel).....1 1 1

*Superseded All Gauley or Firing*, b. g., by *Black Eagle* (Summer).....1 1 1

*Tack Hammer*, b. g., by *Black Eagle* (Summer).....1 1 1

*Pacer B.*, b. g., by *Black Eagle* (Summer).....1 1 1

*Edgemark Jr.*, b. g., by *Edgemark* (Delano).....3 3 3

*Time*, 2.24, 2.23, 2.23.

**Concord, N. H.** Wednesday, Aug. 28—2.21 class, trotting. Purse, \$400.

*May Queen*, b. m., by *May Boy*; dam, *Kaiser Maid*, by *Kaiser* (Sunderling).....1 9 1 1

*Blanche*, b. m., by *Rex Nutwood* (Marston).....1 9 1 1

*Red Sheed*, b. g., by *J. H. Sheed* (Houghton).....4 2 1 4 4

*Mc C.*, b. g., by *Mack* (Pope).....5 3 5 7

*Surprise*, b. g., by *Robert McGregor* (Isabel).....1 1 1

*Robert B.*, b. g., by *D. Holmes* (Isabel).....2 5 5

*Prepared*, b. g., by *J. E. Pease* (Sunderling).....6 4 5 5

*Caustic Balsam*, b. g., by *Robert McGregor* (Isabel).....1 1 1

*Superseded All Gauley or Firing*, b. g., by *Black Eagle* (Summer).....1 1 1

*Tack Hammer*, b. g., by *Black Eagle* (Summer).....1 1 1

*Pacer B.*, b. g., by *Black Eagle* (Summer).....1 1 1

*Edgemark Jr.*, b. g., by *Edgemark* (Delano).....3 3 3

*Time*, 2.24, 2.23, 2.23.

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*Robert B.*, b. g., by *D. Holmes* (Isabel).....2 5 5

*Prepared*, b. g., by *J. E. Pease* (Sunderling).....6 4 5 5

*Caustic Balsam*, b. g., by *Robert McGregor* (Isabel).....1 1 1

*Superseded All Gauley or Firing*, b. g., by *Black Eagle* (Summer).....1 1 1

*Tack Hammer*, b. g., by *Black Eagle* (Summer).....1 1 1

*Pacer B.*, b. g., by *Black Eagle* (Summer).....1 1 1